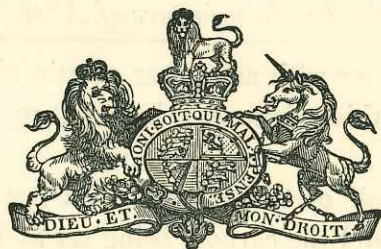


426/11

alcohol from  $\frac{968}{1852}$  1852  
 CS<sub>2</sub> to

RECORDED



A.D. 1852 . . . . . N° 968.

**Manufacturing Alcoholic, Saccharine, and Starch  
Produce.**

**PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION** left by Guillaume Ferdinand de Douhet at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 6th December 1852.

*(Void by reason of notice to proceed not having been given within the 5 time prescribed by the Act.)*

I, GUILLAUME FERDINAND DE DOUHET, of Paris, in the Republic of France, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for "**IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ALCOHOLIC, SACCHARINE, AND STARCH PRODUCTS**" to be as follows:—

- 10 This Invention consists of a new process for manufacturing directly alcohol and saccharine and amylaceous substances, by combining the constitutive elements of these different bodies,—viz. carbon, hydrogen, & oxygen, in different quantities; for which there is employed a substance or carbon united to sulphur, which
- 15 forms an extremely volatile liquid, known by the name of sulphuret of carbon, & by its contact with a dissolution more or less watery, he succeeds in composing the products here-before mentioned.

This liquid, which is obtained by the distillation of the steam of sulphur upon very incandescent charcoal, is mixed with a

20 solution of quick lime (of the thickness of milk), whether potash,

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*Douhet's Impts. in the Manufacture of Alcoholic, &c., Produce.*

---

barytes, strontium, or with any other caustic alkali having affinity for sulphur; then this mixture, being shut up in a still, is heated with precaution.

The lime or alcali of the solution then imperceptibly separates from the sulphur, and the carbon, being set at liberty, meets liquid 5 & vaporized water; it immediately combines with it, or it unites itself to the hydrogen and oxygen of the water, to form, according to the proportions, several ethers & alcohols of different degrees; it is then, on the one hand, the proportion of the water & matters used, and, on the other, the furnace of the still, that it is necessary 10 to watch.

To have amylaceous or saccherine products, it is requisite to mix sulphuret of carbon with an alkaline solution more concentrated than for alcohol. This mixture is then placed in a pan covered, excepting 15 a plug or valve against the excess of the steam. It is then gradually heated, left to get cool, after which the mass is laxivated, poured off, and the lime which might be mixed with the liquids is separated by means of carbonic acid, and the saccharine or amylaceous products are produced, which are afterwards treated by 20 means known.

It is not necessary to indicate the various proportions of the substances, as the reactions herein-before described will always take place, whatever may be the proportions.

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LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,  
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1854.

Runn hulls made fine skimmers for sugar  
cane juice and also <sup>underfed</sup> ~~some~~ cle wash waters  
added to molasses

Alcohol for <sup>stillers</sup> CS<sub>2</sub> and alkali

cf Bloom for 530